

MUMETA
Japanese Photographers
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photo.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 34, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 354.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including postage) 1/6
part of the world 1/6
per annum.

No. 17,025.

號七月二十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE VESTED, THE MANAGERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
£23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000	£8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,600
II—Fire Funds	£3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	£17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	£128,230
	£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,466
Life and Annuity	£2,141,583
Branches	
Revenue Marine Department	£37,239
Other Receipts	£478,944
	£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

4.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 a.m.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alex. Leung, 200, Queen's
Road Central.

Season and week tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but no special rates are obtained
on applications at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment has been made in full.
Season tickets by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alex. Leung, 200, Queen's
Road Central.

JOHN DUMPHREY, JUN.
General Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HYUNDAI AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.
GRAY BARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES.
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
GABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WINES AND SPIRITS
ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.
Case No. 1—\$22.
1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
1 Light Dry Sherry
1 Port Full Bodied
1 Gin
Case No. 2—\$28.
1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Burgundy Beaune
1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
1 Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's
1 Port Superior Light Invalid
Case No. 3—\$32.
1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Old Brown Sherry, E.E. Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Port "D" Quality
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Gin
1 Orange Curacao.
1 Bot. Killy Liqueur Whisky (Guaranteed 20 years old)
1 Bot. St. Julien Claret
1 Bot. Gin
1 Orange Curacao.
SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
TEL. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways, and can accommodate any craft
up to 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 420.
Shipyards: Sheen Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 6.
Kitchens furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location.
111, Victoria Road, Near Police Station.
Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 374.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUTON
15, Macleod Hill Road.
PANG YU-DEN, Manager.
114, PEARSON STREET.
THOMAS, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SWICE
—TELEPHONE 212—
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 875 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS
THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

HONGKONG HOTEL
THE Management beg to announce that as from 1st December,
1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" WILL
PLAY DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:
IN THE MAIN LOUNGE
From 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
From 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
IN THE GRILL ROOM
From 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.
A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months
on Tuesday and Friday commencing on 11th December, 1917.
Dancing 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT
BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE
For THE HONGKONG HOTEL COY., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1917.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADAMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.
Telephone 1,400.
PANG YU-DEN, Manager.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND
BY TWENTY-FIVE MACHINES.
TWO ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.
London, Dec. 6.
It is officially announced that 25 enemy aeroplanes participated in a raid on England, early this morning. The first group, at 1.30 a.m., bombed places on and near the Kent coast, and a second proceeded to the Thames, penetrating some distance into Kent. Both groups carried out preliminary attacks with the object of drawing the anti-aircraft gunners and exhausting the defences. An hour later a serious attack developed. Between 4 a.m. and 4.30 a.m. two groups of machines crossed the Essex coast and three groups crossed the Kent coast, converging towards London, in an effort to deliver five simultaneous attacks, from the north-east, the east and the south-west. The gunfire turned back one group and not more than five or six machines penetrated London.

ALARM LASTS THREE AND A HALF HOURS.
London, Dec. 6.
After a quiet night, London was startled late this morning by an air-raid warning. It was bright starlight with a faint waning moon, and frosty. The few residents in the City and the incoming workers went to the shelters quietly and promptly. The boom of the canonade was heard, followed by the sound of aircraft engines. The alarm lasted altogether three hours and a half. A few explosive bombs and a large number of incendiary bombs fell in various districts. The defences brought down two machines. The crews, three men each, were captured alive. A number of fires occurred in London, but were speedily got under control. The casualties are believed to be light. A number of our aeroplanes went up and all landed safely.

THE CASUALTIES.
LATER.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the casualties in the air-raid were three killed and 10 injured in London, and four killed and 11 injured outside London.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.
London, Dec. 6.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—
Our aircraft, yesterday, dropped 118 bombs on an aerodrome to the north of Douai and on villages and machine-gun emplacements in the battle area. They also fired several rounds on enemy troops. None of our machines are missing. We raided, this afternoon, large railway junctions and sidings at the Zweibrücken works, and at Saarbrücken, securing many direct hits and causing two large fires. The anti-aircraft firing was heavy and accurate, but all our machines returned.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.
London, Dec. 6.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, yesterday, dropped many bombs on Spangereck aerodrome, and on a train leaving Engel. There were numerous engagements during patrol which resulted in three "hostile" machines being destroyed and the others returning to base. A number of our machines were also seen.

THE CAMBRAI REGION.
ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.
London, Dec. 6.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Two minor enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Gonnelleux, were successfully repulsed. There was local fighting, to our advantage, in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie. A more serious enemy attack, in this area, and of considerable force, in the afternoon, was repulsed after severe fighting. Our artillery broke up the enemy infantry advancing to attack in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres. The hostile artillery was active to the north of the Menin Road, where we slightly improved our positions and also repulsed reconnoitring parties.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.
London, Dec. 6.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Our troops, on Tuesday night, without enemy interference, withdrew a short distance to the south-west from Novelles-sur-Lescaut, the Bourlon Wood salient. The enemy was not aware of the movement until late yesterday. We, prior to our withdrawal, systematically destroyed the enemy's fieldworks in the abandoned area. We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie and advanced our line slightly to the south-west of the village, during the night.

DEATH OF BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST GENERAL.
London, Dec. 6.
Brigadier-General R. B. Bradford, aged 26, the youngest officer to attain that rank, has died of wounds.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.
ENEMY RESUMING HIS ATTACK.
London, Dec. 6.
Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the absence of winter conditions is the greater assistance to the enemy, who is resuming his attacks with greater force and more powerful artillery. Meanwhile, the Italians, in strengthened their defences, while the ardour and faith of the troops promise new success. The Austro-German plan seems to be to concentrate their forces on the Asiago Plateau and also to the south of Monte Grappa towards the Brenta Valley, somewhere near Valsugana, hoping to reach the Venetian plain at Bassano.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUIZER.
UNK.
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.
A German auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the *Belgika*, which sailed from southern Sound and sank a few minutes.

THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE WAR COUNCIL.
PARIS, Dec. 6.
M. Clemenceau has informed the Council that General Vaynsky, Russian General, has been appointed to the French War Council.

INTIMATIONS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING-

A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860).

KING LUNG ST. Phone 615.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDER



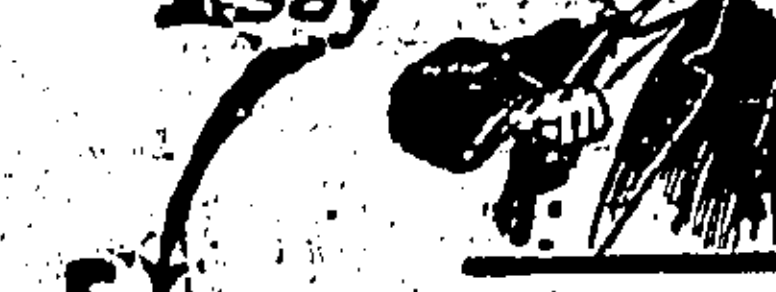
CHERRY & CO.

PRUDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914



KEATING'S
LOZENGES

cure the worst cough

SILIMPOPON (REBATTIK)
COAL

THE undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the OWLE HARBOUR

COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote

prices for best quality SILIMPOPON

COAL delivered to Bunkers at SEBASTIA

TIK or HANDEKAN (British North

Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably

with the better grades of Japanese

Coal and gives good results on a very

moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIA or

HANDEKAN exclusively for SILIMPO

COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)

are exempt from payment of all Port

Duties.

As a dephetic Steamers are berthed along

side the Company's wharf where there is a

minimum depth of 27 to 30 feet at low

water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibiro Bay (Rebattik Har-

bour). Prices and all other information

concerning the Port can be had on



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

[SMUGGLING COMEDY.

BABY COMFORTERS FOR THE

GERMANS.

HIDDEN GOLD AND WOLFRAM.

Articles found in the luggage of Charles Crowley, Gustav Berger, and Hans Lagerlof, naturalised Americans, travelling from New York to Copenhagen in the Danish steamship Frederick VIII, were the subject of a curious story in the London Prize Court recently.

Mr. W. L. Raeburn, for the Crown, said Crowley and Berger both admitted that the goods found in their luggage were going through to Germany. Crowley had four pounds of butter, three hams, two tins of coffee, and 24 tins of condensed milk. The officer at Kirkwall, in a fit of generosity, gave the butter to the crew of a Dutch fishing vessel, and also one of the hams which had gone wrong. The other two hams had since been destroyed.

The case of Lagerlof presented elements of comedy. Concealed among the personal clothing in his trunk were found 117 pairs of rubber gloves and about 10 gross of babies' comforters.

According to Lagerlof's account, he felt grossly insulted by these proceedings, and was annoyed that he lost his head. He beat a retreat to another department in the ship, and there concealed 2200 gins and five pounds of wolfram. [From wolfram ore is derived tungsten used in the manufacture of special steel.] Lagerlof said the gold was for business purposes, but said nothing at the time about the wolfram.

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Counsel read an affidavit by Lagerlof, in which he stated that the gold was for sale to a Scandinavian bank and that the rubber gloves were for use in Scan-

dinavian hospitals, being a gift from him to celebrate the 70th birthday of his mother who lived at Stockholm.

He explained his reasons for hiding the gold, declaring that he did so because of the way in which the British officers acted when searching the boxes enclosing the automatic typewriter.

He said he resented this very much, and lost his head, adding:—

"All my white dress-shirts were soiled and spoiled in the most shocking manner by the searching Custom House officer, a matter to which I took strong exception, and it is clear that what happened did not help to cool my temper, nor to keep my judgment at par."

The president said that Lagerlof had made a journey to Sweden prior to the one in question, on which he carried letters for Germany—one from Baron Fred Schroder—which he posted in Stockholm. A letter which Lagerlof had written to Schroder disclosed sufficiently his (Lagerlof's) sympathy with the enemy. The rubber goods and the wolfram were both of the greatest use for war purposes.

Taking into consideration Lagerlof's conduct when the vessel was searched for contraband at Kirkwall, his lordship came to the conclusion that Lagerlof was carrying the goods for the purpose of sending them to the enemy. They were absolutely contraband, and must be condemned.

There was no claim in regard to the other goods, and these were also condemned.

Large consignments of wool carried in Swedish ships from Humber Avenue to the Swedish Army Administration at Gothenburg were condemned by the president as being destined for Germany.

AMERICA'S WAR MAGIC.

FIGHTING NUCLEUS OF 1,000,000

MEN BEFORE LONG.

Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool on October 3rd, declared that before long America's fighting nucleus would segregate more than 1,300,000 men.

"Let me say," Mr. Baker continued, "that when our army takes its place abroad it will be armed as well as any and better than most. For every soldier abroad there are now five rifles in France. Any and every regular and national guardman at home has his rifle."

As magical as Aladdin's lamp had been the building up of equipment and ordnance supplies, the launching of the great shipbuilding programme, and the starting of immense schemes of aeroplane construction. All this had been done through hard work and the mobilisation of American inventive business genius.

CONSTITUTION IS DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

Relieve constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Buchanan Road, Shanghai.

WASTE FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

BIG SCHEME TO RESCUE MEN'S

EQUIPMENT.

WORN-OUT UNIFORMS SOLD AS RAGS FOR

£1,000,000.

A big enterprise has been built up at Dewsbury by the War Office, by which discarded uniforms and other articles of clothing collected on the battlefields and in home camps are dealt with in such a way as to save the nation hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Since the work has been in progress about 45,000,000 separate articles have been dealt with, including:

4,000,000 jackets.

4,000,000 pairs of trousers.

600,000 great coats.

900,000 pairs of riding breeches.

2,700,000 puttees.

3,500,000 shirts.

850,000 caps.

1,600,000 cambric jackets.

18,000,000 socks.

2,700,000 pairs of drawers.

6,000,000 other articles.

This part-worn clothing reaches Dewsbury in bags, and is run in trucks straight into the huge sheds at the three railway stations. Here the bags are ripped open, and the contents spread out amongst the "pickers" whose nimble fingers and trained eyes quickly discover which garments should be set aside for renovation and which are only fit for disposal to rag merchants and others, who put them through their special machinery preparatory to their being made up again into Army cloth in the local factories. As many as ninety truck loads have been received in a day.

300 WOMEN SORTERS.

There are about 300 women sorters, who do their work so thoroughly that nothing is wasted. Garments which are beyond repair are carefully scrutinised, and sorted into woollens, muscins, Angoras, &c. Articles capable of being restored are sent to a local firm of dyers and cleaners, by whom they are cleaned. Then they are repaired and re-issued to the troops or for the use of German prisoners of war.

In two months, the value of produce received and disposed of at Dewsbury has been £258,500, while the two-thirds value of garments recovered for the rest of the country has been £240,502, making a total of £499,002. Against this expenditure, including enlisted men's pay, civilian wages, cleaning and repair, &c., has amounted to £267,308, showing a net credit balance of £231,694.

Up to date, sales of rags to merchants and manufacturers in the heavy woollen district have amounted to £1,000,000.

As showing the completeness of the arrangements to save them it may be explained that cotton rags are sent to Woolwich Arsenal to be used as wiping and cleaning rags. Cardigan jackets are repaired with tape taken from old puttees, and darned with wool found in discarded "housewives," which also provide the needles and cotton used by the repairers.

Amongst valuable things recovered may be mentioned leather patches from riding breeches, 2,000 worth of gold lace, and thousands of shirts for use by German prisoners of war; and web equipment, belts, pouches, &c., &c., sent back to the Ordnance Department.

Thousands of towels are washed and pressed again. Blue trousers are reserved for the use of German prisoners, and woollen scarves and belts are cleaned and prepared for sending out to the troops.

INTIMATIONS
G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS.
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

INDUSTRIAL NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome and digestible, it is free from fat, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so little nutritious and so easily assimilated that it advantageously replaces heavier foods of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING. SHAKING IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/2, 2/6, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND):

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BEDS.

PRINTING OF EVERY

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS MENUS
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF BOOKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF BOOK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER	EDGE OF TITLE
	INCHES	INCHES	ORDINARY	SPRINGING
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Book, Kowloon	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
No. 2 Book, Kowloon	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
No. 3 Book, Kowloon	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
TAL ROU CHUI				
Patent Slip, No. 1, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 2, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 3, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 4, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 5, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 6, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 7, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 8, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 9, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 10, Tal Rou Chui	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MITSUBISHI

KISHIDA, YOSHINOBU

HOJO, NAKAMOTO, SAITO, KAWADA

SHINJEW, KAMIYAMADA, SHIBAI

& OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL

Head Office:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:

Hagasaki, Maui, Kanami, Wakamatsu

Osaka, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe

Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,

Nagoya, Tsunaga, Vladivostok,

Harbin, Fukuoka, Dairen,

Tsipeh, London, New York,

Shanghai, Hongkong,

Hankow, Canton

and Singapore.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI"

Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union, and Bentley's

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &

Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. E. Brown

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

S. KAWATE

Manager,

No. 2, PRUDER STREET,

HONGKONG.

WAI KHE

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833.

(1106)



Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. & C. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

on

TUESDAY,

the 13th December, 1917, commencing at 12.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilt, &c., &c.

Also Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

Four PIANOS.

And A large collection of South Sea Island Weapons, Idols, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2363

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

on

THURSDAY,

the 13th December, 1917, at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, Etc., Etc.,

Comprising:—

18-Kt. Gold Watches by well-known makers, Gold Albert and Feb Chains, Charms, Bracelets, Earrings, Banglelets, etc., Diamond, Pearl, Sapphire and Jadestone Rings, Scarf Pins, Links, Studs, etc., &c.

Also A NUMBER OF LOTS OF DAMASCENE JEWELLERY, Comprising:—

Cigarette and Card Cases, Pins, Links, Bracelets, Bangles, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2364

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

on

FRIDAY

the 14th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including, Giltware, Vases, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Wire Baskets, a few lots Porcelains and China, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Unwashed Bath, Carpets and Rugs.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2370

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Foreign Business on SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2361

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(HARRIS' SCHEDULES).

It is hereby notified that NO TICKETS will be served on the 1.28 p.m. Train from Kowloon on Saturdays the 8th and 10th December.

By Order.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, Dec. 5, 1917. 2363

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have This Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1917. 2359

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to the 3rd floor of Queen's Building, No. 3, Ice House Street.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

of New York.

A. L. BOURN,
Manager for China.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2359

NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND BENRICKSON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procurator. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

2352

ALFRED HYNDMAN

43 Wyndham Street

Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen

REBBS at \$1.80 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair

Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine

per annum.

For particulars apply to the above

address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2375

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2303

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 4 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH

CHINA (by Rev. G. A.

Bonbury, M. A.) 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and

Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS' STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern

Churches) 1.16

CHINESE CHRONO. BOOK

(by "Sun-Tse-King," translated

by E. J. Miall) 20

M. ROBERT HARTLAND

TAX MEMORANDUM

1811-1917 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men

and women) 20

BRITAIN'S COAL

GREATEST PROBLEM IN MODERN INDUSTRY.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE SOLVED.

Ten years hence not a scintilla of coal will be burned in any British household.

It is with this confident prophecy that a contributor to the current number of Spelling's Journal opens a wide and interesting survey of the coal question.

The Fuel Research Board, whose report is just published, is not quite so positive as all that. But under the guidance of Sir George Reilly it is clearly feeling its way towards a revolution in our use of coal, says a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The popular view of coal is that it is something to be burned. The scientific view may soon be precisely the opposite—namely, that coal is too valuable to be burned; that to burn it is to squander it, that the by-products of coal are of greater moment than the coal itself, and that not until these by-products have been extracted should the residuum be used for industrial or domestic purposes.

What are these by-products? To enumerate them all and to show how in one form or another coal permeates our daily life would be a well-nigh hopeless undertaking. Apart from heat, light and power a whole host of lesser trades depend on coal for their raw material. Practically all our dyes and a bewildering variety of oils, drugs and the ingredients of high explosives come from coal tar alone. Benzine, toluene, picric acid, carbolic acid, paraffin and naphthalene, pitch, ammonium sulphate and phosphate for fertilisers, soot for use in printing ink, in boot polish, and in masonry—these are but a fraction of the coal derivatives that are in daily use.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

Now, before the war some five-sixths of our coal was used directly; that is, without any effort being made to conserve the by-products. Less than one-sixth was coked in such a way as to preserve the volatile matters. The Fuel Research Board has therefore two main tasks before it. The first is to survey and classify by chemical and physical tests in the laboratory the coal seams throughout the kingdom. The second is to investigate the practical problems which must be solved if any large proportion of the raw coal at present burned in its natural state is to be replaced by the various forms of fuel obtainable from coal by carbonisation and gasification processes.

These practical problems resolve themselves into two categories—(1) Can an economical and efficient apparatus be devised for carbonising coal at low temperatures? (2) Assuming that it can, will it be possible to dispose of the by-products at a commercial profit?

For instance, the Navy stands ready to take all the fuel-oil that could be produced by the carbonisation of tens of millions of tons of coal per annum. But to obtain one million tons of fuel-oil it is necessary to carbonise 20,000,000 tons of coal. The coke produced thereby would amount to 15,000,000 tons. How could this vast quantity of coke be disposed of? For direct firing of steam boilers? By being used in producers for the manufacture of fuel gas? By being used for industrial and domestic heating either directly, as it comes from the retorts, or after its conversion into briquettes? All of these questions have to be settled before the economic value of carbonising coal can be determined.

We use every year some 35,000,000 tons of raw coal for domestic heating. Should we not do better to burn soft and smokeless coke, and, if so, what type of stove, grate, or furnace would be best adapted for that purpose? The use of low gas as an industrial fuel is another side-issue of scarcely less importance. Pictures have been drawn of an England carbonising the bulk of its coal in order to supply itself with electric light and energy as cheaply and as universally as it is now supplied with water. Are such

visions within the scope of practicality? Such are a few of the fascinating problems which the Fuel Research Board has set itself to resolve. To work them out thoroughly it has decided to open a fuel research station on the mud of the East Greenwich Gas Works, which company has agreed to take over at market prices the surplus products, gas, tar, oils and coke resulting from the operations at the station.

A COAL CIVILISATION.

The station itself will be equipped with a railway siding, an unloading platform on which to sample, weigh and break or screen the coal, a retort house for testing the various forms of carbonising apparatus, a condenser and exhaustor house, a gas producer house, a steam boiler house, a briquetting house, tar and oil stills and condensers, a gas furnace house, and the necessary laboratories, offices and workshops. Obviously, to begin with, it will not cover the whole area of research that is opened up by the coal question. But it will systematically tackle the chief technical problems involved in the most efficient preparation and use of coal; it will do so in close co-operation with the mineowners and metallurgical institutes throughout the country.

So that at last, and on broad and well-considered lines, we are treating coal as a matter of national moment, and rallying science to the elucidation of its properties and uses. The wonder is that we have never done so before. For ours is emphatically a coal civilisation. Everything that Great Britain is in the world of commerce and industry owes to her coal. It supports the whole edifice of our material prosperity.

Coal is the maker of modern England, and those who discovered and developed the methods of working it have done more to determine the form of British society and the bent of British activities than all the Parliaments of the past hundred and twenty years. Without coal it is doubtful whether we could maintain even a third of our present population. Had it not been for coal and the discovery of how to use it in smelting iron, the England of to-day might have been scarcely distinguishable from the England of the eighteenth century.

Yet we have allowed it to develop in any form that private interests might find time to time and profitable. The result is that there is waste in getting coal, waste in distributing it, waste in the failure to make the most of its by-products, and still greater waste in its consumption. If the Fuel Research Board can show us how these sources of waste can be diminished and how our most precious, almost, indeed, our only, raw material, should be most efficiently used, it will prepare the way for another huge industrial advance such as these islands have not known for a century and a half.

GERMAN GOLD HUNT

SPIES IN AMERICA WHO HELPED SUBMARINES.

U BOAT COLLECTORS.

Germany's desperate need for gold is the subject of an illuminating Reuter dispatch from Washington. It was, we now learn, the activity of German agents in the United States and in neutral countries to obtain possession of American gold that was largely responsible for the recent proclamation placing gold on the list of commodities requiring export licenses.

With an enormously inflated paper currency and with a gold reserve that has been dwindling steadily since the war began, the demand of the German Government for gold has reached proportions where, under the methods apparently have been adopted, to replenish the stores.

One report reaching officials at Washington is that German submarines in the area around Great Britain were instructed to remove precious metals en route from the United States to neutral European countries, towards the coast, and bring back the gold to their bases.

Another plan for obtaining a part of the huge store of gold which has accumulated in America since the war began, said to have been regarded with much favour by the German agents, is the exportation of gold to neutrals, ostensibly to settle commercial transactions, but in reality to establish credit for German firms operating in neutral countries.

SPIES AT WORK.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

There is little doubt in official circles that on some occasions the German Foreign Office has been advised by spies of the sailings and destinations of vessels carrying gold to and from the United States, and has thus been placed in possession of exact information as to when and where these vessels could be met and advantageously by submarines.

The bulk of the American gold exports during the last seven months has gone to South America, mostly to Argentina, and to the Orient. A tremendous increase in the gold exports to Spain, also, is recorded.

In no case has the investigation disclosed the official knowledge of any neutral Government, it is said, of the plans of German agents in their gold campaign.

"STOKING IT."

THE GERMAN CIVILIAN'S FINE FIGHT.

Mr. Frederick William Wille, formerly Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writes—Germany, according to Mr. Gerard, has 9,000,000 men under arms on land and sea and in the air. Do people in Great Britain realise sufficiently that the German army and navy are still able to offer prodigious resistance to three-quarters of the world primarily because the German civilian army of 60,000,000 souls is itself putting up a fight without parallel in history?

I do not suppose that that is a popular theory to ventilate hereabouts. But it is the unescapable truth nevertheless. The main reason why we have not beaten Germany is that at the back of her soldiers and sailors and airmen is a "home army" which despite increasing hardships and pitiless privations, reveals a tenacity of determination that is nothing short of superhuman. It obeys the motto which is now everywhere supreme in Germany—"Stück it" (Durchhalten!).

My optimistic friends profess to believe that however good an account of itself German capacity for suffering has given, it is not inexhaustible. They have persuaded themselves, indeed that Germany is "breaking up" or is about to do so. For three years and two months I have been restlessly on the look-out for satisfactory evidence of German defeat from within; and I am bound to say that I find it quite as undiscernible to-day as ever. I believe that Mr. Lloyd George's long-sighted admonition in the spring of 1915 that the Allies had more to fear from Germany's "patience spirit" than from Hindenburg's strategy never had more ominous significance than at this

I have just read Sir Arthur Yapp's appeal to the nation to save food. He tells us that "there has not been nearly as much economy all round as is necessary." If I may suggest it, I do not think that the Prime Minister could lead the authority of his name at present to any more salutary movement than an effort to make the people of these happy-go-lucky islands understand the secret of Germany's ability so far to stave off defeat.



WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TIENSIN FLOODS.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BAZAAR

will continue on
SATURDAY, December 8th, from
2.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

At 10 p.m. there will be an AUCTION
of all goods not sold.

BARGAINS ON THE LAST DAY.

Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1917. 2371

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the transaction of Public
Business on SATURDAY, the 8th
December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1917. 2372

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all
MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES
will be CLOSED for the transaction of
Public Business on SATURDAY, the 8th
December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1917. 2373

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

7 p.m.—Bazaar at University in aid
of Tientsin Flood Funds.
8 p.m.—"The Merchant of Venice" (in
Chinese) at University in aid of
Tientsin Flood Funds.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

General Holiday.
2.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.—Bazaar at University
in aid of Tientsin Flood Funds.

General Memoranda.

Monday, Dec. 10.—
5.30 p.m.—Recital by Mr. Denman
Fuller in Helena May Institute.

9.15 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at City
Hall.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood, Piano, etc., etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Hought's.

Thursday, Dec. 13.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Jewellery,
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hought's.

Friday, Dec. 14.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hought's.

Saturday, Dec. 15.—
General Holiday.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CTS. (Cash) per Copy.

THE CHINA MAIL

TYPHOON

MAP and

GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANDING.

Price 50 Cents.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1917.

THE MACAO OPIUM FARM.

The astonishing tenders received by
the Macao Government for the
Opium monopoly in that Colony
have a significance which it is not
agreeable to contemplate. The
present holders of that monopoly are
paying only \$1,050,000 for their
privilege, but the tender which has just
been accepted amounts to \$6,670,000
per annum, for five years. Of the
nineteen tenders sent in, only two
were below the three million dollar
mark. What meaning are we to
attach to this? Why have so many
syndicates considered this opium farm
during the next five years to be
worth so very much more than it
has been deemed to be worth
hitherto? What other answer to
that question can there be except
that the syndicates who were so
anxious to secure this monopoly are
speculating on lawlessness continuing
to prevail in the neighbouring pro-
vince of Kwangtung for the next
five years and counting very con-
fidently on the neglect or inability of
the Macao authorities to carry out
the undertaking to which the Govern-
ment of Portugal pledged itself as
one of the signatories of the Inter-
national Opium Convention of 1912?
It would be ridiculous to suppose
that the greatly inflated value of
the Macao Opium Farm is due to
increased consumption of the drug
within the Colony itself, or to any
increase in export (especially in these
days of high freights) to the few
countries to which it has hitherto
been legitimately exported from
Macao. These great profits which
the new opium farmers of Macao are
contemplating can only be anticipated
from either open or surreptitious
trade with China. Now the laws
of China, as everyone knows,
absolutely forbid that trade, and the
signatories to the International Opium
Convention agreed to prevent the
export of opium to countries which
shall have prohibited its entry. The
duty is thus imposed on the Govern-
ment of Macao to see that this obli-
gation is discharged to the full extent of
its power. By Article 15 of the Con-
vention the Contracting Powers "hav-
ing treaties with China undertook in
conjunction with the Chinese Govern-
ment to take the necessary measures
to prevent the smuggling into Chinese
territory, as well as into their Far
Eastern Colonies and into the leased
territories which they occupy in
China, of raw and prepared opium,
morphine, cocaine." It is, however,
a matter of common knowledge that
the laxity in the administration of
the laws in South China, due to the
constant political disturbances, has
led to considerable smuggling of
opium, and common report whether
rightly or wrongly we do not know—
speaks of Macao as the source
of supply. The enormous increase
in the amount of the rent which has
been offered and accepted for the
Macao Opium Farm gives countenance
to the rumour, and we should be
very much surprised if the other
Powers interested in this International
Opium Convention do not require
on evidence, by the production of
proper evidence, that the enormous

increase in the opium trade of Macao
which this great inflation in the
annual rent for the monopoly clearly
indicates, is entirely legitimate, and
in accordance with the obligations
imposed in the Convention to which
Portugal pledged her adherence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The official Burma rice forecast
states that 250,000 acres were sown
this year more than in 1916.

Exchange was up another farthing
this morning, and remained at the rate,
2/11½ demand, during the day.

President Feng Kuo Chang has
telegraphed to the Southern leaders
ordering an armistice and threatening
failing compliance, to continue the war.
We do not see what other course in the
circumstances would be open to the
President but surrender.

Saturday the 8th December, being
a General Holiday, the Post Office will
be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will
be one delivery of ordinary correspondence
and one collection of letters from this
pillar boxes. The Money Order Office
will be entirely closed.

At half past two this morning a
fire broke out at a Chinese eating house
at 35s Wallington Street. The fire was
confined to the kitchen where it
originated. The damage caused by fire
and water amounted to \$100. The
premises, however, were insured for
\$2,000 by the Kwong Hung Insurance
Co. The cause of the fire has not been
ascertained.

An article in the October number
of *Chambers's Journal* on German
Brigandage in China by Sir George
Scott, K.C.I.E., recalls the disgraceful
blackguardism with which the Germans
behaved in China long after the Boxers
had been put down—their thieving,
pillaging, murders, and villainies since
reproduced on a larger scale in Europe.

The master of a boat reported to the
Police that at 4 a.m. on the 5th instant
while the boat was anchored off Intin,
Chinese territory, six men with their
faces whitened, boarded her. Two of
them carried knives. One of the crew
was struck with a stick and another
received a slight stab on the left
shoulder. The robbers stole \$35 in
money and seven baskets of fish valued
at \$11.52.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg-
s to acknowledge with thanks the fol-
lowing donation to the Funds of the
Hospitals:

Druggists Guild.....	\$100
Mr. Kwan Tak Ng.....	50
Mr. Choy Kit Shi.....	25
Mr. Chan Lok Chuen.....	10
Mrs. Yung Chan Shi.....	10
Mr. Ming Shi.....	10
Mrs. Yung Wong Shi.....	5
Miss Yung Lai Ching.....	5

The death is announced at Singapore
of Mr. A. J. Gunn, one of the oldest
residents of the Colony. Mr. Gunn
was a native of Calcutta, and is said
to have first come to the East in the
early sixties. About ten years later he
came to Singapore as manager of the
Chartered Mercantile Bank. Following
this he had his own firm of accountants
and secretaries, and was established for
many years. Mr. Gunn succeeded Mr.
Alex. Gentle as secretary of the Cham-
ber of Commerce and for many years
held the position. He was nearly
eighty years of age.

Some curious trades may be found
in the vacant situations column of our
daily papers, remarks a London contem-
porary. "Consol Operators" are not, as
you might think, something on the Stock
Exchange; they operate in leather on a
hot bench. "A Common Hanger" is
merely an artist in wall-papering. A
"Budget Trimmer" is no expert in
finance, but works in the confectioning
trade. But what shall we say to the
demand for a "Kaiser Moulder"? One
would think that, like the "Vienna
Hand," this particular sub-division of
bakery had ceased.

WHOOPING COUGH.

When your child has whooping
cough, be careful to keep the
cough, keep work operation away by
giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as
may be required. This remedy will also
liquify the tough mucus and make it
easier to expectorate. It has been used
successfully in many epidemics, and is
containing no narcotic or other injurious
substances it is perfectly safe. For sale
by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A DELINQUENT JUROR.

In Mr. Wood's court this morning
Mr. Du Bois of the Russo-Asiatic Bank
was charged with failing to attend at
the court on Monday when called to
serve as a juror.

Mr. Du Bois said he was afraid
he had no excuse to offer. He
intended to attend the court when
notice was served upon him. Owing to
the rush of work the affair slipped out of
his mind and it was only after reading
the account of the proceedings that he
remembered. He added that being the
cashier at the bank it was very difficult
for him to leave his work.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

STARVATION WAGES.

A Chinese youth was summoned
before Mr. Wood this morning with
leaving his master's employ without
giving notice.

The prosecutor stated that defendant
was engaged on a yearly contract at a
wage of \$50 per year, including board
and lodging. He had no written
contract made, but it was not customary
to have written contracts.

The defendant stated that he left the
employer's employ because in spite of
the fact that a request by him for \$5 to
send to his parents had been refused,
his employer made a debit entry to that
amount in his books.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J.
R. Wood this morning with the larceny
of a silver watch and chain from another
Chinese at Yau-mai.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Serg. Tulloch stated that complainant
and a friend were walking along Leung-
Wo Lane at Yau-mai when defendant
came behind them and snatched the
watch from complainant's person. The
latter gave chase and arrested him.

Evidence was given by the com-
plainant and after further evidence
His Worship remanded the prisoner in
Police custody until to-morrow.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Mr. A. E. Wright, one of the
executive engineers of the Public Works
Department, summoned a Chinese con-
tractor before Mr. Dyer Ball this morn-
ing, with blasting rocks without taking
necessary precautions against accidents.

Mr. Wright stated from the witness
box that the blasting operations were
being carried out on Pedder's Hill on
the 22nd ultimo by the defendant who
was erecting some houses on the site.
As far as he (witness) could judge, the
defendant had taken no precautions to
ensure against accidents to people who
were continually passing. His atten-
tion was directed to the danger when
he heard an explosion without the cus-
tomary warning. He rushed up to
the scene and found that a big boulder
which had been blown up had fallen
into Ice House Street where there was
a panic-stricken crowd of children.
Fortunately no one was injured. He
asked His Worship to take a serious
view of the incident, as contractors are
generally very careless.

His Worship agreed with this view
and imposed on defendant a fine of
\$100.

A TROUBLESOME CHINESE.

A Chinese was before Mr. Dyer Ball
this morning charged with staying in
a boarding house without any visible
means of discharging his debts.

Inspector Kent stated that he had
been instructed by Mr. Schofield, As-
sistant Secretary of Chinese Affairs, to
ask for the case to be adjourned. Defen-
dant was an assisted emigrant. He
went into two boarding houses without
any means of settling his debts, thereby
committing a fraud. He had been
banished twice from Siam and when
brought to the Emigration Bureau, he
refused to be repatriated.

The case was adjourned.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

MAJOR F. W. THICKNESSE, R.A.
D.S.O.

We regret to learn by to-day's mail
that Major F. W. Thicknesse, R.A.
D.S.O. died of wounds on October 19th.
When the war broke out Major Thick-
nesse, then a Lieutenant, was stationed
in Hongkong and was attached to the
General Staff in which capacity he
acted for some time as a censor
of the Press. He was promoted to
the rank of Captain before he left
Hongkong for the front, which
he reached in May 1915. He had
commanded his battery of heavy guns
for about 15 months. He was twice
mentioned in dispatches and was
awarded the D.S.O. last May.

Major Thicknesse was the elder son
of Prebendary Thicknesse, rector of St.
George's, Hanover Square, was a scholar
of Winchester and passed second into
Woolwich. He was 31 years of age.

CRICKET.

O.C.C. v. C.R.C.

This League fixture will be played
to-morrow on the O.C.C. ground at 2
p.m.—O.C.C. Team:—L. A. Rose, A. W.
Grimmett, W. Graham, F. G. Thompson,
J. J. W. Edwards, M. H. Abbas,
O. Sosa, F. Rapp, J. D. Nona, P. Raza.

A GERM DESTROYER.

There is no danger whatever from
lock jaw or blood poison resulting
from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain
Balm is promptly applied. It is so
effective and destroys the germs which
cause, tetanus, diphtheria, etc. It also
cures wounds to heal without maturation
and in one-third the time required by the
usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

SUPREME COURT.

PETITION FOR RELEASE FROM CUSTODY.

In the Supreme Court this morning
before the Full Court, Sir William Roe,
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr.
Justice Gompertz—Li Hong Mi, now
in custody under the Deportation
Ordinance of 1917, petitioned for his
immediate release.

Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., and Mr.
G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. D.
Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and
Grist, appeared for the petitioner, and
the Attorney General, instructed by the
Crown Solicitor appeared on behalf of
the Crown and the Captain Superin-
tendant of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said that he
understood that the Attorney General
appeared for the two parties, the
Crown and the Superintendent of the
House of Detention, and also that he
wished to address the Court upon a
question of procedure.

The Attorney General said that he
appeared for the Crown and for the
Superintendent of the House of Deten-
tion. He appeared under protest, if
he might put it that way, because, with
all respect to the other side, he sub-
mitted that these proceedings were a
nullity; in other words, there was no
such procedure known to the law for
the determination of such rights as were
raised in the present petition. The first
point was that the onus must be put on
the applicant to show that the matter
was properly before the Court and that
the right procedure had been adopted.

He could find no other record or
precedent. The question arose there
on the point of service. The
plaintiff in an action had to show
that the proceedings had been
brought to the notice of the defendant
in the proper way and in accordance
with the rules. He was also called upon,
sometimes to show that he had adopted
the right procedure. He could find no
case in which the point, taken as a
whole, was known to law. The Attorney
General quoted authorities in support of
his arguments.

Mr. POLLOCK: To save time I am
quite ready to admit this point, but it
does not apply in this case.

Mr. Justice Gompertz. The applicant
must, in other words, apply for a writ of
habeas corpus.

The Attorney General.—There are
other remedies, your Lordship.

Mr. Pollock said that notice had
been served on the Crown Solicitor
and by that the Government had
become a party to the proceedings and
the proceedings, therefore, could not
become a nullity. In other words the
proceedings were not *ex parte*. Mr.
Pollock went on to show why the
application could not have been made
by any other method of procedure.

He pointed out that by any other
method the applicant, who had already
been arrested, and who had taken
objection to the Ordinance being
applied to him, would have to wait
while the Ordinance was being revised
so that it could be made applicable to
his case. Mr. Pollock submitted that
everything had been done to make
the petition one that should be heard
by a Court. All the details had
been set out in the petition which their
Lordships had before them.

Mr. Alabaster then addressed the
Court and quoted from various authori-
ties to show that the Court was em-
powered to deal with the petition in
question.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION ENTERTAINMENTS.

A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

The evening entertainments in con-
nection with the Bazaar organised by
the Hongkong University Union, in aid
of the Food Relief Funds, were very
largely attended and this in conjunction
with the afternoon attendance and to-
morrow's attractions should ensure a
good sum for donation to the funds.

A very lengthy programme was gone
through, besides the stalls, side shows,
cinematograph show and demonstrations
in the laboratories.

At 8 o'clock, the Grand Concert in
the large Hall, which was tastefully
decorated with flags and in which
a stage had been erected, was
well patronised. The programme
included fourteen items, consisting of
vocal solos, recitations, instrumental
solos and humorous items. All the
artists acquitted themselves in an able
manner and were well repaid for their
efforts by an appreciative audience and
many encores had to be conceded.

The most interesting feature of the
evening's entertainment was, however,
the English play "The Good Naty'd
Man" by Oliver Goldsmith. The act-
ing which was carried out principally
by Chinese amateurs, was of a very
high order and was greatly enhanced by
the excellent costumes which had been
designed by Mrs. Middleton Smith.
Great credit is due to all those who
took part in the production and presen-
tation of the comedy.

The entertainments will be continued
to-night when "The Merchant of
Venice" will be produced in Chinese,
and will form the attraction of the
evening.

The individual artists were: Mrs. Chan,
Miss Enid Cooper, and Miss Rose Quinn;
vocal solos; Mrs. Balaun, violin solos;
Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young,
dances; Mr. C. W. C. Burnett, hu-
morous recitation; Mr. Findlay Smith,
vocal solos; Captain Cooney, pianoforte
solos; Mr. L. Day, impersonations; and
Private Crane and a piano.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

When the children's colds and coughs
begin to bother them, they weaken, the
cough becomes chronic, and the child
suffers. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
is the best remedy for children's colds
and coughs. It is perfectly safe. It has
been tested by chemists and pro-
fessionals, and found to be free from
poisonous and irritating substances,
and is perfectly safe. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is
the best-selling cough medicine in
the world to-day because it does
exactly what a cough medicine should
do. It stops coughs and colds
quickly and effectively. For sale by
all Chemists and Druggists.

UNIVERSITY BAZAAR AND SIDE SHOWS.

TO CONTINUE TO-MORROW.

As a considerable number of useful
articles, toys, sweets, etc., have not yet
been disposed of it has been decided to
continue the bazaar, exhibitions, etc.,
to-morrow, Dec. 8th from 2.30 p.m. to
10 p.m.

A great effort has been made by the
University students and their friends,
on behalf of the Tientsin Flood Relief
Funds, but there is some disappointment
that the general public have not arrived
in the numbers expected. The appeal
is made for a good cause and the value
received for cash or gifts is equal to
that in any of the local stores.

Admission to the University to-
morrow is free and there will be no
charge for seeing the various laboratories,
etc.

It is especially desired to emphasize
the fact that any one who attends on
Saturday may buy his Xmas gifts in a
cheap market. The stall-holders will
not price their goods at fancy figures,
and as they wish to sell out everything
for the benefit of the Flood Funds there
will be some real bargains. At 10 p.m.
there will be an auction at which all
the goods not yet sold on the stalls will
be realised.

The University students and their
friends have been working night and
day for the past fortnight, and now it is
"up to" the general public to visit the
University either Saturday afternoon or
evening.

By far the best value in the side-
shows is the cinema, for which the
charge is only 20 cents. This splendid
instrument has been very kindly lent to
the side-shows committee by the Pathe
Phono-Cinema-Chine through the kind-
ness of the manager. This firm is the
sole agent of Pathe Freres, Paris. They
have also supplied some very fine films.

These will be on exhibition in the
afternoon and evening.

Some generous donors have assisted
the students by sending subscriptions
to their fund. In addition to those
already mentioned, donors of sums
exceeding fifty dollars are Mrs. Cheung
Pat See, and the Vice-Chancellor of the
University. The students of the
University make their appeal to all of
the community of Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION ENTERTAINMENTS.

A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

The evening entertainments in con-
nection with the Bazaar organised by
the Hongkong University Union, in aid
of the Food Relief Funds, were very
largely attended and this in conjunction
with the afternoon attendance and to-
morrow's attractions should ensure a
good sum for donation to the funds.

A very lengthy programme was gone
through, besides the stalls, side shows,
cinematograph show and demonstrations
in the laboratories.

At 8 o'clock, the Grand Concert in
the large Hall, which was tastefully
decorated with flags and in which
a stage had been erected, was
well patronised. The programme
included fourteen items, consisting of
vocal solos, recitations, instrumental
solos and humorous items. All the
artists acquitted themselves in an able
manner and were well repaid for their
efforts by an appreciative audience and
many encores had to be conceded.

The most interesting feature of the
evening's entertainment was, however,
the English play "The Good Naty'd
Man" by Oliver Goldsmith. The act-
ing which was carried out principally
by Chinese amateurs, was of a very
high order and was greatly enhanced by
the excellent costumes which had been
designed by Mrs. Middleton Smith.
Great credit is due to all those who
took part in the production and presen-
tation of the comedy.

The entertainments will be continued
to-night when "The Merchant of
Venice" will be produced in Chinese,
and will form the attraction of the
evening.

The individual artists were: Mrs. Chan,
Miss Enid Cooper, and Miss Rose Quinn;
vocal solos; Mrs. Balaun, violin solos;
Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young,
dances; Mr. C. W. C. Burnett, hu-
morous recitation; Mr. Findlay Smith,
vocal solos; Captain Cooney, pianoforte
solos; Mr. L. Day, impersonations; and
Private Crane and a piano.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is
the best-selling cough medicine in
the world to-day because it does
exactly what a cough medicine should
do. It stops coughs and colds
quickly and effectively. For sale by
all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

SHIPPING

1.0 DOW-FIND
Masters
Class Page 2nd version 2/2/77
May 7, 1917

